

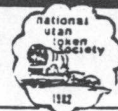


THE TOKEN HUNTER

A Publication of the

National Utah Token Society

Vol. 8, No. 6
June, 1988



Dedicated to Collecting, Recording, and Preserving Medals and Tokens

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Wagon-	Greg Manos	537-1717 ext. 293
masters	Eric Jameson	582-6461
	Don Sornsen	572-1795
Editor	Norm Johnson	561-5300

Next Meeting

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

Raffle

Promptness: Walker
(SLC) Jimpson & Bunker/5 cents
(Bingham) J.A. Burger
Bingham Comm. Club, Bingham, Ut./12 1/2
Bank Smokery, Ogden, Utah/5 cents
(SLC) American L&W Co./2 1/2 cents
(SLC) J. Stevensen, M & M/5 cents
Mexican 2 peso gold piece

Next Meeting

The next club meeting will be held on Thursday, June 22, at the Redwood Multi Purpose Center on 3100 S. Redwood Road. The speaker will be Chuck Morris, owner of Chuck's Metal Detectors and Supplies. He sells all types of detectors. He will show a video and explain technical matters regarding metal detecting. he will also gives his opinions about how to increase finds while detecting. The next night, Friday, the 23rd, we need to meet at the Howard Johnson's, in downtown Salt Lake, to help set up tables, and such, for the club's coin and token show.

Token Hunter Notes

Other than a couple or three faithful club officers, club members haven't been providing the editor with much material for the Token Hunter. This is really a shame. We want to know what you treasure hunters are finding, what you historians are researching, and basically just what's on your mind. In the last category, the editor offers a few thoughts.

It is awfully nice of Bill Turpela to offer one of the tokens he recently dug for this month's raffle. Maybe some other club members could do likewise. If enough people did so I'm sure it would have an effect on the number of raffle tickets sold and thereby help the club keep afloat.

A few people have said they'd like to see a new things in the Token Hunter. OK, how's this for new: paper Russian Currency tokens and a copy of some ads from a newspaper from Alta, Utah (when I first looked at the page, I thought it might be from Alta, California, but that is not the case). For those who like the status quo, never fear, the Davich papers will be back soon.

Speaking of helping the club; every member needs to be more mindful of this. It seems to me we need to make sure the "weight" of the club is evenly distributed. Many hands make light work, and all that stuff.... Lets have everyone involved, especially with the show this month.

Token people need to develop a sense of comradery. We need to look to help one another, even (heaven forbid) with our collecting, finding, and lead giving. If we did, we'd all be better off.

Norm

DEAR NUTS:

Our annual Salt Lake Coin and Token Show is here. I hope everyone is signed up for help at the hospitality table, set up and take down of the tables and has a display ready.

I missed the Frisco trip, but I understand there was a good turn out and some good finds rewarded the treasure hunters.

The Eureka-Tintic trip proved to be worthwhile as coins, tokens and numerous other items were found by those in attendance. I was there on Saturday and wanted to return Sunday, but was tied up with a family birthday celebration.

This months meeting will be on our regular nite and the coin and token show details will probably take up a large portion of the meeting time. The balance of the meeting will be used for tips on building and using screens for our trips.

Scheduled as speaker for next month is Mrs. Ruth Matthews, who is the Grantsville museum curator and is a member of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers. She will be speaking on the Donner Party Wagon train. The Tooele County Chapter of the DUP is collecting information through June for updating the Tooele County History Book.

SEE YOU AT THE MEETING.

Byron

Bill's Bull

Wow, the year is half over and now I find it hard to put something sown on paper when my mind is on finding a place to token hunt. The weather has been great, not too wet or too hot. I've had only one major problem, if I'm not sick the kids are. I missed by favorite outing of the year (Frisco). I should say that I mostly missed it. I made it down on Sunday, but my little guy got sick and home we had to go. But, from what I saw and heard, with the exception of the wind, every one had a great time. Most everyone had a find or two and some real great coins and tokens showed up. Way to go gang! Wish I could have enjoyed the fun and finds.

I did go to the last outing at Eureka. We had fun getting dirty and finding a few coins and tokens. I'm not sure on the total finds, but it's not that important who found what as long as everyone had fun doing what they were doing. I saw a real good token out of Fountain Green and a real rare coin: a 1988 penny (sorry, John, I had to do it).

Better sign off for now. Take care and happy hunting. See you at the meeting.

Bill

P.S. NEWS FLASH: I heard news of a great find at one of our favorite ghost towns. Yes, its one of those finds that most of us dream about: a \$20 gold piece, dated 1884(S). Now, you want to know what town? OK - Frisco, Utah.

NOTICE

A letter was sent by Harry Campbell to club board members dated June 14, 1989, stating, "It is with deep regret that I tender...my resignation as president of the National Utah Token Society effective immediately. Due to business demands I am not able to offer the support that the President's position requires...I shall continue to support the club in membership only...Good luck in the future. Sincerely, Harry F. Campbell"

The editor, speaking for the club I am sure, is saddened by this development. Anyone who has any interest in Utah trade tokens owes Harry a tremendous debt. We wish you well, Harry!

Maverick

Here is a token that Larry James and I found at Eureka, but we know not where its from. Maybe one of you can help us.
Obverse: Bank Pool Hall Reverse: Good for 5cents in trade



Sandy and Granite Advertisements.

S. P. HITCH & CO.,
Sandy Saloon.
Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
SANDY STATION.

SANDY RAILROAD HOTEL
Is now open and ready to accommodate
travelers with board and lodging.
The Best of Beds and Good Airy Rooms.
Every accommodation afforded

CRICKET SALOON,
SANDY STATION,
Lingle & Larbie, Proprietor.

Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always
on hand.
A BARBER SHOP ATTACHED.
SANDY
Meat Market.
Harrison & Bowyer, Proprietors.

P. FORD
Wishes to inform the inhabitants of Sandy
that he has received a
Large Invoice of Clothing
Which he intends to dispose of at reasonable
prices. Please give me a call
SANDY STATION,
West side of the Depot.

Trout House,
Granite,
W. W. BURR, Proprietor.

Restaurant, Billiard Saloon,
Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Come and see for yourself. jyl2 tf

BUILDING.—Several buildings are in
course of construction just now. The
proprietor of the Alta Brewery has
made a considerable addition to his
premises. A large new building has
just been completed between the Swan
Saloon and the Brewery. A neat little
dwelling house is being finished up the
Valley, with many other indications of
advancement.

Alta Advertisements.

Phelan Hall,
BILLIARD AND BAR,
WALKER STREET, ALTA
Next to Alta House.

BEHRMAN AND FITZGERALD,
jyl2 tf Proprietors.
RAFFLE! RAFFLE!
RAFFLE.

One New American Heavy
GOLD WATCH,
CHAIN AND SEAL.
Apply at Behrman and Fitzgerald's Saloon,
Walker Street, Alta. jyl2 tf

Alta Brewery.
Wholesale and Retail.
Beer sold in the Brewery by the quart.
Orders may be left at the Lager Beer
Depot, Walker Street, Alta.
ALEX. BERNAY, Proprietor.

HIRSCHMAN & HUNTER'S
Lunch Counter,
At the
Swan Saloon,

Is stocked with the choicest
Delicacies and Eatables,
As
Boiled Ham, Pigs' Feet, Beef, Lamb,
Pigs' Tongues,
Oysters, Sardines,
Anchovies,
Marinated Holi Herrings,
Shwitzer and Limburger Cheese,
Russian Caviar.

GIVE US A CALL. jyl2 tf
Exchange Billiard Saloon.
FIRST CLASS TABLES.
Best of Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.
Furnished Rooms up stairs.
EWING & RAFFERTY,
jyl6 tf Proprietors.

HARLOW & KING'S
Saloon and Billiard Hall,
Walker Street, Alta.
FOUR BILLIARD TABLES.
And the finest brands of Wines, Liquors
and Cigars.
Drop in and see us. jyl9 tf

MINERS'
DRUG STORE.

All kinds of
Drugs, Perfumeries,
Paints, Oils
And Dye Stuffs.
Wines, Whiskies & Brandies
Of the purest and best, for Medicinal pur-
poses

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully com-
pounded
If you want a good article, call at the
MINERS' DRUG STORE,
Alta.
jyl6 tf **J. W. GOLDTHAIT.**

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
CALIFORNIA BREWERY.
Wholesale and retail.
Best Wines Liquors and Cigars.
Beer sold in the Brewery by the quart.
NISHWITZ & UEBEL,
jyl9 3m Proprietors.

Walker House
EAST TEMPLE STREET,
Salt Lake City, Utah.
This is the largest and best appointed
house in Utah Territory, and has accom-
modation for three hundred and fifty guests.
Set cars and carriages connect with the
Walk Sulphur Baths. Reading rooms, con-
taining papers from all points, Baths, Bar,
Telegraph, News and Cigar Stand attached
to the house.
H. E. GREENLEY & CO.,
Proprietors.

Fred Taylor. H. R. Archer. H. Ball
Philadelphia Brewery Saloon,
FIRST SOUTH STREET
Under the National Hotel, Salt Lake City.
The Best Summer Drinks in Town.

When you visit the city, do not forget the
address, nor fail to spend a pleasant even-
ing with Fred and Archer, who will enter-
tain you on the banjo and piano. (do not
bear a good song. jyl2 tf

A. M. SMITH,
First South street, near Commercial,
Salt Lake City.
WHOLESALE DEALER & IMPORTER
of
Foreign Wines and Liquors.
Takes any to sell cheaper or give greater
satisfaction. jyl3 2m

From the files of H.F.C.
AMUSEMENT

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Concert Hall.

Open Day and Night.

Ladies waiting in Attendance
During the day.

Eight Young Ladies will ap-
pear every night.

The best place for fun in Alta.

Songs and Fancy Dances every
Night and

MUSIC BY HOMER'S BAND

The bar supplied with the best Wines
Liquors and Cigars. jyl2 tf

R. L. BAWDEN'S
SALOON,
East End of Main Street, Alta.
The best Wines, Liquors and Cigars
Salt Lake and other newspapers on the
table. jyl6 tf

JAMES MCTIRNEY'S
SALOON.
WALKER STREET, ALTA.
The best of Liquors at the Bar, and every
attention given to customers. jyl6 tf
J. McDonald,
Notary Public
AND CONVEYANCER.
ALTA CITY. jyl6 tf

Coin Show

Arrangements for the upcoming Salt Lake Coin and Token Show (the 5th annual) are coming along great. Tables for the show are virtually sold out, with one table remaining. We expect a large crowd to attend. We have a number of exhibits planned, but its not too late to get an exhibit in. Please see Norm Johnson or Bob Campbell at the meeting for exhibit information. Exhibit forms (there is a sample copy elsewhere in this newsletter) will be accepted up to 24 hours before the show. Exhibits will be set up between 8:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m., on Saturday morning, the 24th, but come early if you are setting one up and avoid the crowd. Please support the club by supporting the show

Bob

SALT LAKE COIN and TOKEN SHOW

JUNE 24th and 25th

HOWARD JOHNSON'S
122 West South Temple

Sponsored by the
NATIONAL UTAH TOKEN SOCIETY

FREE ADMISSION PUBLIC WELCOME

Hours:

SATURDAY 10:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M.
SUNDAY 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.



NATIONAL UTAH TOKEN SOCIETY

SALT LAKE CITY COIN & TOKEN SHOW

EXHIBIT RULES & REGULATIONS

1. Exhibits must be entered in one of the following categories:
 1. TOKENS
 2. MEDALS
 3. U. S. and/or FOREIGN COINS
 4. CURRENCY & SCRIPTOPHILY
 5. JUNIOR
 6. HAND-HELD COLLECTABLES (OTHER THAN THOSE LISTED)
2. The points system to be used in judging is, as follows:
 - A. Information measured in terms of educational value to the viewer.....35
 - B. Arrangement and originality, manner of presentation.....30
 - C. Completeness, range, scope and variety of coverage shown by the exhibit as it relates to the exhibit title or theme.....15
 - D. Condition quality of exhibited material compared to the highest known quality of like material.....10
 - E. Rarity, considering condition of exhibited material.....10
3. Awards will be given by the Exhibit Chairman to 1st and 2nd place in each category and for Peoples' Choice and Best of Show. All other exhibitors will receive a participation award.
4. Exhibitors are limited to members of a Utah State coin club and only one exhibit. Entries will be accepted on a first come, first reserved basis according to these rules until all available space is allocated. Applications will be accepted until ten (10) days prior to show date.
5. Exhibits must be set up by 10:00 A.M. on the first day of the show and removed at any time after 2:00 P.M., but not later than two (2) hours before closing the last day of the show.

APPLICATION TO EXHIBIT

I, _____, a member of _____ coin club, desire to exhibit in the NATIONAL UTAH TOKEN SOCIETY COIN & TOKEN SHOW and agree to the rules and regulations of exhibits. I understand that neither the NATIONAL UTAH TOKEN SOCIETY, its members, nor its officers are liable for any loss or damage to my exhibit.

Category:(check one) 1.____ 2.____ 3.____ 4.____ 5.____ 6.____

Size of exhibit or other special requirements: _____

I ~~will~~, ~~will not~~ (cross out one) need a case for my exhibit.
CASE SIZE WILL BE 22' X 34' X 3'

Mail to:
EXHIBIT CHAIRMAN
NATIONAL UTAH TOKEN SOCIETY
6143 RAINY LANE
MURRAY, UTAH 84107

(signature)

(address)

(date)

ON THE FRINGE



THE CURRENCY TOKENS OF RUSSIA 1915–17

by Rev. L. L. Tann, BA

THE story of Russia's currency-tokens really begins in 1913, the year before the Great War. In 1913, there were vast and spectacular celebrations to mark the 300th anniversary of the ruling family of Russia, the House of Romanov. Among all the celebrations, parades, banquets and church services, there was issued a special set of stamps, each stamp showing a portrait of one of the Czars or Czarinas of the Romanov Dynasty — among them famous names such as Peter the Great, Catherine II, Anna and Alexander I — and the Czar in whose reign the celebrations were held, Nicholas II — who was a first cousin to King George V, but so like him in looks that they were often mistaken for one another.

Imperial Russia had a fairly stable economy, based partly upon the known fabulous wealth of the Czar himself. He had his own gold and silver mines, palaces crammed with treasures and valuable paintings, vast lands which were exclusively his, as well as personally owning the crown jewels and the Czarina's gems. Russia had ties of friendship and economy with France and was developing such links with other countries. Had peace endured, there might not have been a revolution in 1917, and history might have been quite different.

The outbreak of war in August 1914 smashed to pieces all hopes for peaceful development, and the drain on Russia to provide for the war, to arm the millions of men called up and to run a war economy, caused the economy's stability to tilt.

COIN & MEDAL NEWS/August 1985

The Russian peasant was suspicious of paper money. Hard cash — gold and silver — was preferable. And as Russia's coinage was scarcely debased at all, the peasant began to hoard the small silver and copper coins. "A promissory note from the Czar? You know what the Czar's promises are worth . . ." And if the Czar should fall, what will his bits of paper be worth then? Better to keep some hard cash handy . . .

As a result, by mid-1915 there was a very severe shortage of small coinage. The Government had to do something, both to ensure a supply of small change, and also to restore confidence in the currency and economy.

First of all, the Government put in hand a project for new replacement coinage. In 1979 in London, at a sale of coins and medals, the 1916 proofs of 1, 2, 3 and 5 kopek copper coins were sold for sums varying between £600 and £850. There were also proofs, apparently struck in Brussels, for new coins of the 10, 15, 20 and 25 kopek denominations, in a silver alloy.

But while these were being done, there was an urgent need to replace the coinage. Examining a number of

earlier examples, they hit on the idea of "currency-tokens" based on stamp types. The Russian currency-tokens were born.

Using the existing Romanov Dynasty plates, they printed six tokens: 1k, 2k, 3k, 10k, 15k and 20k. These were on card and on the back was an inscription in Russian reading: "*To pass in the same way as circulating silver money*". For the three lowest values it read: "*To pass in the same way as copper money*". The inscription was enclosed in a frame-line, and the Arms of the Czars, a double-headed crowned eagle appeared at the top. They were printed in sheets of 100 and perforated exactly the same as the stamps. They were, however, issued through banks from the Imperial Exchequer, since they were coins and not stamps.

The three high values were issued first. As far as we know, they were issued in the first few days of October 1915. The decree announcing them to the public was made on September 30, so they found their way into circulation a few days later.

It was something of a mistake to have used the stamp types. The picture side had the word "Pochta" (postage) on. They were perforated, like stamps, and looked the same as the stamps issued in 1913 and in fact still being used and so they were sometimes glued on the back and stuck on letters. Lightly postmarked copies could be soaked off envelopes and used again, thus the Exchequer would be defrauded. A few weeks later, a decree was issued prohibiting them



15 kopek tokens replaced the already scarce coinage.

ON THE FRINGE

from postal use. Letters franked with the tokens were to be treated as unstamped mail and taxed accordingly.

Copies that had been passed around the market place became so dirty and torn, that it was often difficult to make out which value it was after a while. Postmarked copies were dirtied up and slipped in with the change. No one noticed. The public did not generally like them, they did not restore confidence in the economy, and the hoarding went on.

There was, apparently, no progress on the new coins being prepared, or else they were held back. There seemed no point in issuing new coins to be hoarded too — that was no solution. The Government decided that the first three tokens had been a success. We cannot imagine how they came to that conclusion, but perhaps in the middle of a war that was draining money and manpower rapidly, there was no alternative. In December 1916, the three low values — hitherto stockpiled — were released.

Immediately the forgers got busy. The 1k and 2k tokens were recoloured to look like the 15k and 20k ones, and the backs were tampered with to change the inscription. Quick exchanges in the market place meant many people were being defrauded. The outcry forced the Government to take action. All further issues of the 1k and 2k tokens were overprinted on the face with a large figure 1 or 2 to clarify the value. It is not a surcharge, because the value stayed the same. It is a clarifying overprint.



Small change was short in 1915.



Misplaced perforations often occurred.

Czar Nicholas II was a charming and friendly person. But he was unable to rule Russia properly, since he did not understand the many needs of his vast empire, or the changes in society that the 20th century had brought. He did not allow any real parliament to make laws, only an elected council which advised him and he often ignored their advice. The war had brought upon Russia terrible strains for which the country was unprepared. By the end of February 1917 there were riots in Petrograd the capital (now known as Leningrad) over the shortage of food and fuel, high prices and the Government's mismanagement. The riots turned into full scale revolution, and on March 2, 1917, Nicholas II abdicated. The next day his brother, the Grand Duke Michael — who had been Czar for a day — abdicated, and told the people to obey the State Council, that was now the Provisional Government.

This was the real revolution of Russia. A moderate Provisional Government came into being, and was recognised by almost all the peoples of Russia. Under this new republic, things settled down.

By this time, there was no point in the proof coins being minted. They bore the Czar's Arms and were part of the past, not the new present. So they were scrapped. For the time being, there was a new printing of the tokens. This new printing is interesting.

The three high values, the 10, 15 and 20 kopek values, show very poor printing. They were very dark and smudged, the perforations are very poor, and the inscription on the back often shows blotches.

The three low values, the 1, 2 and 3 kopek values are remarkable. The inscription on the back was changed. A new plate was cut, which indicated the token's value — but which omitted the Czarist Arms of the crowned double-eagle. For the first time in the whole of Russia's history, a state object was issued without the imprint of imperial authority. This was done to hail the revolution. This is the only real and true commemoration of Russia's revolution. The later seizure of power by the Communists was a coup d'état by force, but has been foisted upon us as the "Great October Revolution". It was not, and all the stamps honouring the Communist takeover have fabricated history. The currency-tokens of May 1917 are the true commemoration of an historic event.



Tokens postally used from Novgorod, November 10, 1915.

ON THE FRINGE



Sometimes tokens missed the perforating process.



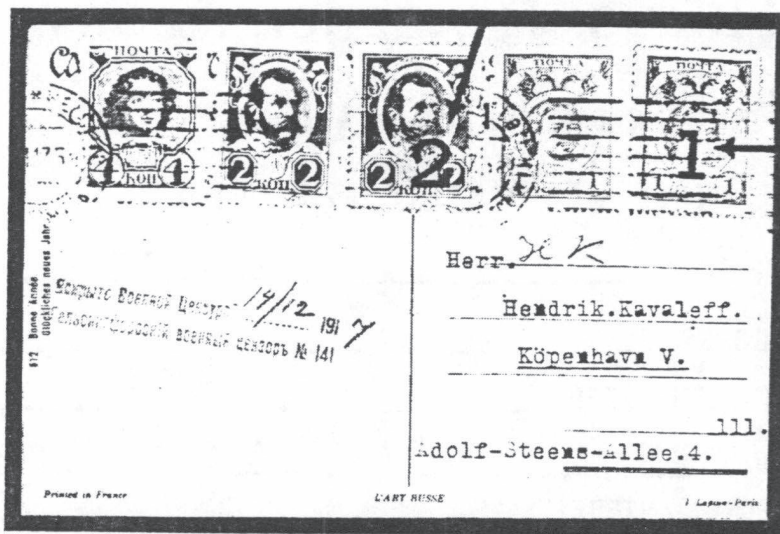
Double perforations were quite common.



The overprinting became haphazard.



Left, a genuine 20 kopek token compared with a forgery.



Postcard from Finland with two tokens used as postage together with genuine stamps.

There are a number of interesting varieties of the currency-tokens. Printed in the same way as stamps, they were subject to the same mishaps as can occur during stamp printing. There are imperforate examples that had to be cut apart with scissors. There were doubled perforations. The inscription on the back was supposed to be exactly aligned with the picture on the face, but sometimes the inscription was misplaced. Rarer, are the examples of an inscription printed on the face of the token, as well as on the back, and also a doubled inscription with one inverted.

The tokens were not supposed to be used as stamps but often were. We discount philatelic use, where collectors posted envelopes to themselves or friends with the tokens on, seeing if they could get them through the post. But there are genuine usages.

By December 1917 the Communists had seized control of the Government in Petrograd and Russia was dividing into "Red" and "White" sections in what was to be a bitter and bloody civil war. No one cared by that time about tokens or stamps.

The overprint on the low values shifted all over the place, but as it was only a clarifying overprint no one seemed to care. Among the interesting items used with these low values is the postcard illustrated. It was used in the Grand Duchy of Finland (the Czar was Grand Duke of Finland — until Finland declared itself a republic in December 1917). The two items with overprints are of course currency-tokens. The other items are genuine Romanov stamps. It is a new year card for 1918, and bears on the

left side a war censor stamp. The Finns by this time obviously didn't care about the tokens, as the card is correctly stamped for postage to Denmark.

It is worth noting that there are postal forgeries — or more correctly monetary forgeries. Worse were the German propaganda forgeries. These were given to German agents in Russia, and the inscriptions on the back were altered to read: "To pass in the same way as money issued by a thieving fraudulent government". These are very rare.

When the Civil War broke out between the Reds and Whites in late 1917, Russia was caught in a whirlwind of inflation. From 10 roubles to the £, it accelerated to 50, 100, 500 and then, faster and faster, to thousands. The various chunks of Russia that declared independence as well as the Communists in Moscow and Petrograd, flooded Russia with paper money in denominations of hundreds and thousands of roubles. By mid 1923, to send a registered letter in Russia cost 20 million roubles, and a foreign registered letter was 40 million roubles! In this cascade of paper money the tokens were useless and printing stopped. But the peasant now dipped into his hoard of coins — good silver and copper. A substantial discount was offered to people paying in hard cash. By the end of 1923 the inflation was halted by going onto the gold standard, issuing new coins, notes and stamps of the new triumphant Communist era. Imperial Russia with its tokens, coins and stamps was gone for ever.

N. U. T. S. MEMBERSHIP FORM

☐ FAMILY MEMBERSHIP \$12.50

☐ SINGLE MEMBERSHIP \$7.50



Find the benefits of membership

NAME: _____

MAKE OUT
CHECKS TO
N. U. T. S.

ADDRESS: _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP: _____

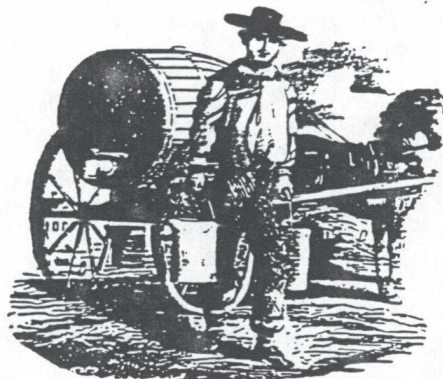
PHONE: () _____

SPECIAL INTERESTS: _____

SEND TO: 1123 East 2100 So.
Salt Lake City. Ut. 84106

(or copy it)
Clip this, fill it out, and send it with your dues (and marked ballot) to 1123 Ea. 2100 So., SLC, Utah 84106. If you pay your 1989 dues on or before Dec. 29 and you will be assured 1988 amounts. Dues may go up in 1989.

CLASSIFIEDS



ALL ABOUT COINS

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Reasonable Offer Refused

7TH ANNUAL
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SEPTEMBER 2&3, 1989
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

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Show Information:
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Your ad could be here for just \$2.00 an issue

THE NATIONAL UTAH TOKEN SOCIETY

The National Utah Token Society is dedicated to collecting, recording, and preserving tokens and medals, particularly Utah tokens and medals. Club members have a variety of collecting interests. Also, many are metal-detecting treasure hunters. The club meets monthly at the Redwood Multi Purpose Center, usually on the fourth Thursday of the month. Club meetings include a raffle and prizes, an informative speaker, informal gab, and lots of fun. The club also organizes treasure hunting "digs" and publishes a monthly newsletter, the Token Hunter. Annual membership is \$7.50 for an individual, and \$12.50 for a family. If you would like to join, or would like more information, send your name and address (and a check for membership, if you like) to:

National Utah Token Society
1123 E. 2100 S.
Salt Lake City, Utah 84106

Use these flyers to recruit a couple of friends to become members of the club.

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